of the appeal. Hence, our representation should be placed before the Chief Court for a sympathetic consideration, and Government should pass orders in the light of the observations made here. We also pray that, before passing final orders, the proposed draft order in the case should be sent to the Bar Association for opinion.

Dewan.—The Chief Court are going to send up their proposals to Government and we shall consider your representation then.

SUBJECT No. 83.

Appointment of Court Guardians for minor defendants.

Messrs. C. Subba Rao, P. Venkappiah, Shimoga District Board, and G. M. Kadappa Shimoga Municipality.

Mr. C. Subba Rao.—In all cases where there is a minor defendant, an official guardian is appointed in cases where the relations of the defendant do not appear for him. In such cases, the official guardians are to be paid at the rate of not less than 5 per cent. Even when they do not incur any sort of expenditure, the fees will have to be paid.

Third Member of Council.—Is not the unexpended amount returned? The guardian whoever he may be is expected to give accounts for the money he has received.

Mr. Balakrishna Rao.—Supposing there is a suit for a pro-note for the value of five thousand rupees, we have to deposit at the rate of 5 per cent for nothing at all. In this case, there is absolutely no expense at all. There is no definite rule as to what amount is to be deposited, but the Judge simply says that 5 per cent must be deposited. Hence I pray that some definite rule may be passed.

Sometimes, the man appointed as guardian will have no instructions at all to contest the case. But he will merely put the plaintiff to proof.

Mr. C. Subba Rao.—In cases where official guardians are appointed, some percentage will have to be fixed and not five per cent. There will be no objection to give him a certain low percentage for the trouble he takes. Or it may be laid down that the actual cost incurred should be paid.

Sometimes, a minor defendant is subjected to a cost which he would never have incurred if he were himself suing.

Third Member of Council.—It entirely depends on the discretion of the presiding Judge. After all, it is a small matter. If there are any such individual cases, they may be brought to the notice of the Chief Court or to Government. You may also insist upon

the accounts being furnished for the money recovered from the parties. If you are not satisfied with the accounts, the matter may be brought to the notice of the Chief Court. Whenever the amount deposited is not spent, there is no objection to reclaim the balance.

SUBJECT No. 84.

Fixing a time limit for adjournment of Civil Cases.

Messrs. Madappa, N. Setwaji Rao, Settappa Siddappa and Dharma Prakasa D. Banumiah, Mysore City Municipality.

Mr. Madappa.—Some of the civil cases are not disposed of even after two or three years. Frequent adjournments cause a great deal of inconvenience to litigants. Some definite rule may be passed fixing a limit for adjournments and directing the disposal of cases as early as praticable.

Third Member of Council.—It is not possible to frame any definite rules as proposed. Delay will be minimised as far as possible. When higher officers go on inspection, they look at all these details, and report cases where there have been unnecessary adjournments.

SUBJECT No. 85.

Batta to witnesses in Criminal Courts.

Messrs. (1) V. Bandiah and Lakshmikanta Bhattar, Nanjangud Taluk; (2) Venkappiah, Shimoga District Board and Narasimha Jois, Nagar Sabha; and (3) B. Srinivasa Iyengar, Bangalore Law Association.

Mr. V. Bandiah.—At present, witnesses appearing before Criminal Courts have to incur heavy expenses in the shape of maintenance during absence from their homes and also railway fare and cart hire. Sometimes, these witnesses have to appear before these courts 3 or 4 times for the same case and have to walk a long distance of 40 to 50 miles. Arrangements may therefore be made to pay *batta* to these witnesses as also cart hire. In cases where the witnesses have to walk a long distance, arrangements may be made to transfer such cases to the file of the Amildar or Munsiff who happens to be nearer to their places.

Third Member of Council.—Not practicable at present. The number of witnesses attending Criminal Courts is about 175,000. The total cost at the rate of even Rs. 3 per head will come to 5 lakhs.

SUBJECT No. 86.

Permitting School Finals and Matriculates to appear for the Pleaders' Test as hitherto.

Messrs. V. Bandiah and Lakshmikantha Bhattar, Nanjangud Taluk.

Mr. V. Bandiah and Mr. Lakshmikantha Bhattar.—On account of the creation of Bench Magistrates' Courts, much difficulty is felt in securing the services of lawyers as many of them do not care to appear before these Courts. Hence we pray that the old system of allowing Matriculates and School Finals to appear for the Pleaders' Test may be continued. If this is not possible, at least the time limit now sanctioned may kindly be extended to another two years.

Third Member of Council.—Noted. There are so many Law Graduates who have not enough practice, and I do not think there is any necessity for the modification of the recent rules.